

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1868.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

If there is any portion of the American people who derive information upon public affairs exclusively from Democratic journals and orators they will naturally conclude that the Freedmen's Bureau is one of the most useless and expensive departments of the Government. The expenditures for the Bureau are constantly cited as the heaviest item of Republican extravagance, at a period when hundreds of millions are appropriated annually. The real facts as they are given in the recent letter of David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, are that the expenses of the Bureau since its organization in 1865, have been, for disbursements prior to June 30, 1867, \$2,402,000; and for disbursements from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, \$3,215,000, or a total of \$5,617,000.

The beneficial results of this expenditure are incalculable. It must be remembered that a large portion of this sum was devoted to feeding the people of districts in the South which were devastated by the war, and that a large proportion of the applicants for aid were white persons. In the Rebel States little or no provision is made for sustaining almshouses, and if the Freedmen's Bureau had not at the critical moment proffered assistance, thousands of persons would have been starved. There were also many sick, old, and infirm freedmen, who would have perished if the Bureau had not extended timely relief.

But one of its most important functions was to establish mutual confidence between the employers and the employed in districts where the free labor system was entirely novel, and where the old slaveholders and their former slaves regarded each other with mutual distrust and suspicion. How many deadly quarrels have been averted, how much wrong and injustice has been prevented, how much has been done to reorganize industry, by the Freedmen's Bureau, can never be accurately known, but in thousands of well-attested cases its influence has been in the highest degree beneficial. It has promoted every legitimate Southern interest, and is obnoxious only to the desperate and wicked classes, who desire to establish by force and fraud, a new form of slavery.

Which is the Greatest?

There are many who deny that General Grant is a great man. The Democracy, ever rapid puns, seek to prove that his reputation was luck, his fame the result of chance, while he himself had little if anything to do with it. Napoleon declared as his policy, to accept no one as his marshal who was not blessed with luck, and tersely added, that the only test of greatness which he required was success. In that sentiment is found the favorite standard, if not the truest, by which we can detect greatness. That man is so who is thoroughly successful. There may be others of whom we can say, such a man is far abler than his unfortunate rival. But if investigated, there is generally some other quality in which the fortunate one excels his abler competitor. But to leave metaphysics, there can be no question but that the world accepts success as its standard, and does honor to him who wins renown, be his merits what they may. Viewed in this light, it is idle to deny that General Grant is the greatest man of his day. He has been favored singularly with honors. He has proved himself a victorious soldier, and that is a far better claim to military skill than if he had been the ablest general of his day, who wasted in tactics what should have been expended in victory. Let the jealous detract as they may, General Grant has the nation's acknowledgment of his genius; and the carping of opposition papers cannot detract from it. What possible claim, be it luck or merit, has Mr. Seymour ever shown which should entitle him to the gift which he seeks in opposition to the General? We will not answer that question ourselves, but leave it to some jocosse Democrat, when wearied of silly wittolisms on our candidate's name, to give us a brief history of what actions of Seymour he can denominate great.

Organize!

Most of the Executive Committees of the Republican party from the various Wards met last night, and are now ready to proceed to business. We hope that there will be no idling away of time most precious to victory. The real work of the campaign, its conduct and its ultimate result depends not on the orators, nor the public meetings, nor the processions; but on these ward and precinct committees. It is to them is allotted the task of doing the individual labor of the campaign, and it is only through personal exertions that, after all, the real result is attained. Let them then fall not to work; quietly and without ostentation. Let each precinct be divided into blocks, and have every Republican voter attended to. Let the importance of the result be impressed on him. Let him be registered, and all the proper preparations made, and with exertion will come victory.

Gamblers and Gambling.

It is becoming evident from the tone of a number of our exchanges that Philadelphia is rapidly securing a reputation for the existence of its gambling-houses. Within the past few weeks our attention has been called several

times to articles published in entirely different portions of the country, all of which reflected on the laxity with which the laws against gambling were enforced in the city of Brotherly Love. This laxity is gradually becoming an open scandal. Every one knows of the existence of these houses. Every one knows that nightly a score of them are in full force feeding their victims and being a perfect ulcer on the body politic. Yet they are not interfered with. It is clearly time that the laws be vindicated. If we have them, let them be obeyed. Better to do away with all restriction on this nefarious trade than to have impotent statutes which are only a source of contempt. We hope that, despite the approach of a political campaign, the Prosecuting Attorney will devote time to the punishment of the law-breakers.

There is apparently little doubt that a serious effort will be made to lay down, as soon as possible, a new oceanic cable telegraph between New York and Brest, in France; the necessary charters or 'concessions' to accomplish this work having been granted by the State of New York and the French Government, and prominent capitalists having control of the enterprise. As it was announced this morning that the original cable of 1866 has recently ceased to work, in consequence, it is supposed, of damages caused by an iceberg, the importance of a new line is increased, on account of the constant danger that the communication established by the existing line may be entirely destroyed. It is also desirable that a cable should be established which would be free from British influence, for the British Government could at any moment, in case of hostilities, assume entire control of the existing line. The public interests would also be subserved by a healthy competition, as it could scarcely fail to reduce the rates now charged for transmitting messages to and from Europe.

GENERAL MEADE issued an important order on the 30th ult., officially announcing that civil governments have been inaugurated in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and directing that hereafter civil authority shall prevail, except where the intervention of the military is authorized, by the Legislatures and courts of the newly reconstructed States. The soldiers, however, are not to be withdrawn, except the 15th Regiment, which is to be sent to Texas. The other troops are to be concentrated at Dahlgren, Savannah, and Atlanta, in Georgia; Mobile and Huntsville, in Alabama; and St. Augustine, Tampa Bay, and Jacksonville, in Florida. General Meade announced in a recent speech in Georgia, that he surrendered his authority over civil affairs with great pleasure, and that he hoped the day would soon come when civil authority would again prevail in all portions of the republic. This is the only obstacle to the accomplishment of the de-ire ards from the continued efforts of Southern Rebel leaders to galvanize the Rebellion.

A CABLE telegram from Paris announces that "the Imperial decree has been issued authorizing the issue of a new loan." The constant increase of the debt of France which Louis Napoleon has authorized, may prove the most fatal obstacle to the perpetuation of his dynasty. With all their enthusiasm, the French people are in some respects an eminently practical people, and they have a great horror of onerous debt and taxation. The constant loans are evidently made because the Emperor feels that his popularity would be endangered if he endeavored to raise annually, by taxation, a sum sufficient to defray his enormous current expenditures; but he is evidently only postponing the evil day by his present policy. On the other hand, he has undoubtedly done much to increase the material prosperity of his subjects by his liberal support of new railway lines and other internal improvements, and his uninterrupted maintenance of public order. But his enemies contend that he has made some serious blunders in his industrial policy, as for instance in his commercial treaty with England.

COLONEL A. G. BOONE, who was recently appointed Indian Agent for the tribes in South-eastern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico, is a grand-son of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone, and like his illustrious ancestor, has always had a fondness for frontier life. Forty years ago he led the adventurous life of a trapper and hunter in the Rocky Mountain regions, and he has for a long period resided in Southeastern Colorado, where he formerly discharged, in an acceptable and satisfactory manner, the duties with which he has recently been entrusted. Colonel Boone is well advanced in years, but he retains in a remarkable degree the full possession of his faculties, and he promises to become a worthy successor of Kit Carson in pacifying the Aborigines.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, after being the scene of an earnest and hard-fought battle between the Allopaths and the homoeopaths, has finally settled down on the side of orthodoxy in medical matters. In the circular announcement for the term to open in September, the University authorities say:—"In consequence of an Act of the Legislature of Michigan at its last session, granting aid to the University on the condition that a Professor of homoeopathy should be introduced into the Medical Department, much agitation and annoyance have been experienced by its friends; but the Faculty are now happy to announce to the medical profession and all the friends of legitimate medicine, that the Board of Regents, who control the University, at a recent meeting resolved, with but a single dissenting vote, that under no circumstances should such Professor be introduced into the Medical College at Ann Arbor; and the Supreme Court of the State having since decided that all previous action of the Board making provision for the establishment of a school of homoeopathy at another place, is not a compliance with the law, and such action thus becoming null and void, the Faculty are enabled to assure the profession that the Medical Department of the University of Michigan is entirely free from the remotest connection with homoeopathy—that its curriculum will not be changed, and that it will remain as heretofore conducted by any form of irregular teaching or practice."

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY, an institution located on the out-skirts of the city of Washington, is now in a fair way of becoming successful. It was chartered at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The act of incorporation provides for the establishment of the following departments:—Normal, collegiate, theological, medical, law, and agricultural. Soon after the passage of these, the corporations organized by the appointment of a Board of Trustees, presided among whom was General O. C. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, in consideration of whose disinterested services in behalf of the institution, it was given his name. The normal and preparatory departments of the institution were opened on the first of May, 1867, in a building in the city. The collegiate, theological, and law departments, will be organized as soon as circumstances will permit, and the condition of the university requires. The medical department is already organized, with a faculty of competent instructors in their respective branches, and will be opened for the reception of students in October next.

This Department of the University presents unequalled advantages, as the students will have free access to the Freedmen's General Hospital of Washington for clinical purposes. Soon after the organization of the Board, a fine tract of land on a hill commanding a prospect of the city of Washington was purchased; but already a sufficient quantity to defray almost the entire cost of the property, and not needed for the purposes of the University, has been disposed of.

On this site, in the centre of a beautiful park, the University buildings are now being erected. The principal building is four stories in height and contains a large number of commodious rooms for lectures, recitations, offices, libraries, and a chapel. The dormitory, adjoining it, is three stories in height and is calculated to accommodate two hundred students with both rooms and board. Both buildings are almost completed, and will be ready for occupancy in the fall.

The University is intended for the education of young men without distinction of race or color, and under the management of such men as General Howard it is destined to a career of well-deserved prosperity.

THE "LEGION OF HONOR," founded by the first Napoleon, supplied nothing more than a decorative distinction, but was reorganized by the present Emperor in 1852, and endowed with annual allowances, ranging from 250 to 3500 francs, besides pensions. The cost of the order was not easily calculable if any limitation were set upon new decorations. To this was attempted under the Restoration, except for the class of chevaliers; but such has been the Imperial liberality that the plan then determined on has nearly doubled, so that it now contains 34,000 Legionaries, or, adding the civilians, 65,000, with 5700 officers and 900 commanders. The medals also, who belong to the army solely, are estimated at 40,000; and these, if private soldiers or non-commissioned officers, are entitled to a pension. The army, as might have been expected, and not the civil list, has swollen the expenditures of the past ten years, and raised the total from 4,197,990 francs in 1855 to 18,425,000 francs in 1868. M. de la Tour, who has taken pains to collect these statistics, protests against the vulgarizing of his order, and proposes that an obsolete regulation of 1852 should be revived, prohibiting future decorations in any instance except where there are two vacancies by death or degradation. To this M. Glat-Bizon has offered as an amendment, that the Cross of the Legion of Honor be given to whoever is willing to pay for it.

DEMOCRATIC ORATORY has received a brilliant acquisition in the person of one John H. Thomas, candidate for Congress in the Seventh Ohio District. In response to his nomination, Mr. Thomas let himself loose after the following fashion:—"I have never aspired to that dignity and grandeur which enables the orator to express in words of beauty, and with gorgeous imagery the gratitude which obligations conferred bestir within him, and cannot, therefore, on this occasion thrill your bosoms with delight whilst returning thanks for the honor you have done me." This was certainly refreshing, with the thermometer at ninety-four degrees in the shade.

SOME OF BLAIR'S DOINGS.—Major Evans, an Indiana officer, at a recent meeting in Indiana's polls, in the course of a speech, said that the only independent work he had ever known Blair to do as an army officer was his march down through lower Tennessee and Mississippi when Grant was besieging Richmond. When asked by Grant if he had taken any prisoners, he replied, "No, but I have burnt a sight of houses, and captured all the niggers." Blair's revolutionary tendencies at that time were directed against his present friends and admirers. But the Democracy are accustomed to forgive their enemies.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is in a bad way. Disappointed in not receiving the Tammany nomination, his disposition has become completely soured. The Cincinnati Gazette which has lately denounced him more bitterly than any other Republican paper, now reports a conversation in which the Chief Justice spoke strongly against the Seymour and Blair ticket, saying that if these men should be elected, all the fruits of the four years' war against the Rebels would be lost. At the same time Mr. Chase spoke severely against the policy of the Republican party during the last few years.

AN ALIBI.—"J. B. S." writes to the World his opinion that Chief Justice Chase had nothing to do with forming the Democratic platform. Probably about these days Chief Justice Chase would be very glad to have that alibi established.

A "GAP."—The Chicago Post makes this point: "There is a hiatus in General Grant's history as the Democrats. That may be; but it is nothing compared with the hiatus he made in the Democratic party at Vicksburg in 1863, or at Appomattox in 1865."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE was formally opened for the season last evening, by the reproduction of Mr. J. E. McDonough's spectacular combination of drama and ballet, 'The Black Crook.' The ballet, under the direction of Mr. George W. Smith, included Madlle Morlacchi, sometimes called 'the Great,' Leach, and Duval, all of whom were received with hearty rounds of applause, as on their previous appearances here. In the dramatic part, Miss Fannie Stocquer appeared, for the first time in Philadelphia, as 'Stalacta,' singing the difficult aria of 'A Baccu' with acceptable execution. Mr. J. W. Jennings sustained the role of 'Electro,' Mr. W. A. Chapman that of 'Grippe,' and Mr. S. K. Chester that of 'Rudolphe.' As last evening was the first representation of the spectacle at this theatre, the performance was somewhat hindered by the difficulties of a first night, but all these drawbacks will doubtless be overcome in a few days. The audience was a large one, and apparently well pleased with the performance as a whole. The theatre has opened the season in earnest, and under the business management of Mr. J. J. Hemphill and the stage management of Mr. W. A. Chapman, the season will doubtless be a successful one in every essential respect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INTER-TROPICAL FRAGRANCE. These invisible clouds the moment that a bottle of Fabron's 'FLOR DE MAYO,' the new perfume for the handkerchief, is opened; one single drop scents a handkerchief, sold by all druggists.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn, freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful, use WRIGHT'S & LOWN'S 'GILY-CRISTIN' TABLET OF POLYDIPLOID GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and scents a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. M. & G. WRIGHT, No. 474 CHESTNUT Street.

OFFICE OF THE CLERKS OF COURTS. PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1868. Members of Council will meet at the office tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to inspect the WRIGHT & LOWN'S TABLET, late of Common Council, Carriages leave FIFTH and CHESTNUT at 9 o'clock precisely. By order, BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.

PABDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, Easton, Pa., July, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 3, 1868.

An all-wise Providence has removed from our midst our late fellow member and Vice-President JOSEPH T. VAN KIRK. He was a true and noble citizen, a noble patriot, a true friend and sincere Christian, and will be missed by all. A noble and true man, he was one of the original members of the National Union Club, and continued its active, wise, and faithful director in its affairs. The officers and members of the Club are requested to meet at the Club House on WEDNESDAY morning, the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral. JOHN E. ADDICKS, President. A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$100 each, at any time before the 1st day of October next, at par for new mortgage bonds of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their face. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1868.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, June 30, and reopened on THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of national and State tax; payable on Common stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways, Amenities with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Hall, Telegraph, etc. J. W. RICE & SON, Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, 1114 No. 1210 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS. THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE, No. 920 CHESTNUT Street,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.

Bargains for 15 Days.

FINAL REDUCTIONS.

Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have

MARKED DOWN THE WHOLE OF OUR

SUMMER STOCK

To close the season's sales and make room

FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., THE BEE-HIVE,

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SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE

ALLIED CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. [6 25 30sp]

PARASOLS. PARASOLS AT \$1, \$1.25; LINED, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00.

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, at BLANSHUS BROS., No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

STUBBS' EXC. Will cure the DYSPEPSIA, PURIFY THE BLOOD, RENOVATE THE SYSTEM. Principal Depot, No. 244 FRANKFORD ROAD. For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 85 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply to our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 85 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING. MR. BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT.

One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is enjoying his summer vacation at his place in the country. "WEARING A LEIGH JEN HAT AND A BERRYNE COUNTERJANOR." This is a very fine rig for the summer; a little too airy perhaps. Cheap!

The coolest costume we have heard of is that of a gentleman who was found a few days ago at five o'clock in the morning on the steps of Independence Square, with nothing at all, whatsoever, upon him in the clothes line. As he couldn't give a good account of himself or his clothes, the police asked him to march along with them. He said he wouldn't. The police were going to grab him by the collar, and make him "move on" but, having no collar on, they failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man had "moved on." He isn't there any more.

We are doing our best to keep people nicely clothed. Our prices are so low that there is no reason why anybody should, as a general thing, go without having at least something on his back.

Come and see how cheap our splendid clothes are!

ROCKHILL & WILSON, BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL, Nos. 608 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK RANELLO TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENNS MUTUAL BUILDINGS), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKLEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants & Vests, ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED. SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, BAILEY & CO., CHESNUT STREET, 819.

SPECIAL NOTICE. UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M. Saturdays 3 P. M.

CLARK & BIDDLE, Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported WATCHES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insured as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder. Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company. Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

General Agents of the Company. JAY COOKE & CO., New York, For New York State and Northern New Jersey. E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.

J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill., For Illinois and Wisconsin.

Hon. SWEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, Minn., For Minnesota.

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FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS, Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, whole sale and retail. Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require. CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.